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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/462,295

01/06/2000

AKIHISA NAKAJIMA

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02/12/2003

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, DAVID Q

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2682

DATE MAILED: 02/12/2003

14

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

89

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/462,295

Applicant(s)

NAKAJIMA ET AL.

Examiner

David Q Nguyen

Art Unit

2682

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 November 2002.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 10.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 11/15/02 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument on pages 5 and 6, **applicants** argue:

"Perkins discloses "a method for routing a packet of information between two hosts that are coupled to a network" (Col. 2, lines 47-49). In Perkins, each of the Mobiles Hosts (MH) 10 and a Base Access Station (BAS) 12 has a unique and independent IP address. For example, Perkins describes that "each MH 10 has a Network Layer Address (IP address or an NSAP)" (Col. 5, lines 18-20). Perkins refers to this address as a " 'permanent address' that does not change" (Col. 5, lines 20-21). Furthermore, "the MH 10 will own but a single IP address" (Col. 5, lines 53-54). A given MH 10 "can ascertain the network layer address of a BAS 12 (or one of the interfaces of the BAS 12) serving the current cell wherein the MH 10 is located, and that a BAS 12 can ascertain network layer addresses of all operational MI-Is 10 within the cell served by the BAS 12" (Col. 6, lines 17-22). Also, "[t]he IP address of each MH 10 is associated with one of more IP addresses of the BASs 12" (Col. 6, lines 37-38).

In addition, in Perkins, routing is performed by using an LSR option of an internet datagram header (see from Col. 6, line 39 to Col. 7, line 46 and Figures 3A and 3B) and by inserting an address (presumably the IP address) of a destination BAS into a destination address BAS into a destination address of a header (see Col. 8, lines 12-17). Routing in the other direction is accomplished by inserting the address (presumably also the IP address) into the destination address of the header (see Col. 10, lines 18-23).

Accordingly, if a unique and independent IP address is provided to each MH 10 and BAS 12 and routing is performed by using the LSR option of the internet datagram header and by rewriting the destination address in the header, the amount of information to be included in the header becomes very large, and the routing becomes more complicated.

In contrast, in the present invention of Claim 1, a single IP address includes both a location address and a user identifier. The routing is performed using this IP address. Accordingly, the amount of information to be included in a packet is relatively small as compared to Perkins, and the routing process becomes relatively simplified as compared to Perkins.

Therefore, Perkins does not describe, teach or suggest all of the recited features of Claim 1. Accordingly, Claim 1 is not anticipated (nor for that matter rendered obvious by) Perkins.”

Examiner respectfully disagrees because examiner only considers limitations recited in claims. Examiner believes that Perkins describe, teach or suggest all of the recited features of claim 1. Please reread Perkins reference.

In response to applicant’s argument on pages 6 and 7, **applicants** argue:

“Claim 11 and Claim 22 are also distinguishable over Perkins and Volt, either singly or in combination, for at least the reasons provided above for Claim 1. Furthermore, the remaining rejected claims are dependent from these patentable independent claims. Accordingly, the dependent claims are patentable for at least the reasons that their corresponding independent claim is patentable.

With regards to the Office Actions reference to Col. 5, lines 7-17 of Perkins, this passage only describes conventional technology in which each IP address is divided into a LAN

Art Unit: 2682

identifier, and a host identifier. This does not change the fact that Perkins describes a unique and independent IP address being assigned to each Mobile Host and Base Access Station.”

Examiner respectfully disagrees because examiner believes that combination of Perkins and Voit teaches all of the limitations recited in the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-6, 11-16, 22-26 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Perkins et al. (US Patent 5,442,633).

Regarding claims 1-3, 11-13, Perkins disclose a packet transmission method and system in a mobile communications network system for routing a packet using an IP address between a user inside or outside the mobile communications network system, said packet transmission method and system comprising the steps of means for storing a location address and a user identifier of the user in the mobile communications network system into the IP address within a packet transmitted and/or received by the user in the mobile communication network system (see abstract and col. 5, lines 7-17; col. 6, lines 24-39); and mean for routing the packet in according with the location address and the user identifier in the IP address (see col. 6, lines 39-46), wherein the location address has a hierarchical structure; and the hierarchical structure

Art Unit: 2682

comprising at least a network identifier indicating a subdivided network of the mobile communication network, and a node identifier provided in connection with a termination node of an access link in the network (see col. 4, lines 36-67, col. 5, lines 1-67; col. 6, lines 1-16).

Regarding claims 4-5 and 14-15, Perkins disclose the packet transmission method and system comprising all of the limitations as claimed. Perkins also disclose steps of means for routing the packet to the network in according with the network identifier; means for routing the packet to the termination node in according with the node identifier; and means for transmitting the packet from the termination node by selecting an access link of a related mobile communications network in according with the user identifier (see col. 11, lines 40-68, col. 12, lines 1-17); and means for routing the packet to the termination node, referring to the location address in its entirety, and means for transmitting the packet from the termination node by selecting an access link of a related mobile communications network in according with the user identifier (see col. 6, lines 26-46).

Regarding claims 6 and 16, Perkins disclose the packet transmission method as claimed. Perkins also disclose at least the location address constituting the IP address is transmitted to the user in the mobile communications network system or to the user inside or outside the mobile communications network system, when an access link is established between the user in the mobile communications network system and the mobile communications network system (see abstract; col. 5, lines 7-67, col. 6, lines 1-46; col. 11, lines 41-68).

Regarding claims 22-25, Perkins disclose a packet data transmission medium in a mobile communications network system for routing a packet using an IP address between a user in a mobile communications network system and a user inside or outside the mobile communications

Art Unit: 2682

network system, said packet data transmission medium storing a location address and a user identifier of the user in the mobile communications network system into the IP address within a packet transmitted and/or received by the user in the mobile communications network system (see explanation in claim 1), the location address has a hierarchical structure; and the hierarchical structure comprising at least a network identifier indicating a subdivided network of the mobile communication network, and a node identifier provided in connection with a termination node of an access link in the network (see explanation in claims 2-3); wherein the packet data transmission medium consists of a packet data signal (see abstract; col. 5, lines 7-67, col. 6, lines 1-46; col. 11, lines 41-68).

Regarding claims 26 and 28, Perkins discloses a processing method in a mobile communications network system for routing a packet using an IP address between a user in a mobile communications network system and a user inside or outside the mobile communications network system, the processing method and the system comprising the steps of: a domain-name server (see fig.2); means for notifying a domain-name server of an IP address of the user in the mobile communications network system including a location address and a user identifier of the user in the mobile communications network system, when an access link is established between the user in the mobile communications network system and the mobile communications network system (see col. 6, lines 26-38); and wherein the domain-name server includes a database storing the notified IP address in connection with a domain name of the user in the mobile communications network system, in a database in the domain-name server (see col. 6, lines 26-38; see fig. 2);

Art Unit: 2682

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

5. Claims 27 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Voit et al. (US Patent 6215790).

Regarding claims 27 and 29, Voit discloses a processing method in a mobile communications network system and a mobile communication network system for routing a packet using an IP address between a user in a mobile communications network system and a user inside or outside the mobile communications network system, the processing method comprising the steps of: means for generating, at a domain-name server, an IP address of the user in the mobile communications network system including a location address and a user identifier of the user in the mobile communications network system by acquiring the location address of the user in the mobile communications network system from an apparatus managing the location

Art Unit: 2682

address of the user in the mobile communications network system (see col. 8-18); and Voit also discloses a database for updating the address stored in association with that subscriber's domain name (see col. 8-18). It is apparent that Voit discloses a database storing the generated IP address in connection with a domain name of the user in the mobile communications network system, in a database in the domain-name server

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 7-9, 17-20 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Perkins (US Patent Number 5442633) in view of Voit et al. (US Patent Number 6215790).

Regarding claims 7 and 17, Perkins disclose the packet transmission method and system comprising all of the limitations as claimed. Perkins are silent to disclose storing an IP address in connection with a domain name in a database in a domain-name server; means for having the domain-name server send the IP address back to the user in the mobile communications network system or to the user inside outside mobile communications network system in response to an inquiry from the user about the IP address using the domain name; and means for having the user that sends the inquiry carry out a packet communication using the IP address sent back.

Art Unit: 2682

However, Voit disclose storing an IP address in connection with a domain name in a database in a domain-name server (see col. 18, lines 1-19); means for having the domain-name server send the IP address back to the user in the mobile communications network system or to the user inside outside mobile communications network system in response to an inquiry from the user about the IP address using the domain name; and means for having the user that sends the inquiry carry out a packet communication using the IP address sent back (see col. 16, lines 37-67; col. 18, lines 34-67; and fig. 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above teaching of Voit to Perkins so that solving the problem of establishing connection with one called party who may or may not be located at any one of a number of specified destinations or who may be mobile.

Regarding claims 8-9 and 18-19, Perkins disclose the packet transmission method and system modified by Voit comprising all of the limitations as claimed. Voit also disclose when the inquiry is sent to the domain-name server, if the access link is not established then an access link is established (see col. 16, lines 37-67; col. 17, lines 1-67; and col. 18, lines 19-29; fig. 3); the domain-name server generates the IP address by acquiring from the mobile communications network system a location address of the user in the mobile communications network system (see col. 18, lines 1-29). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above teaching of Voit to Perkins so that solving the problem of establishing connection with one called party who may or may not be located at any one of a number of specified destinations or who may be mobile.

Regarding claim 20, Perkins disclose the packet transmission system comprising all of the limitations as claimed. Perkins further disclose an access link termination node including

Art Unit: 2682

access link management means for establishing or releasing an access link; means for storing the location user location registration information in a memory in response to a location registration request from a user, and for providing the user with the location address of the user (see col. 6, lines 17-46). Perkins are silent to disclose that the system comprises a domain-name server including a database for storing an access link termination node in a subdivided network in the mobile communications network in connection with an IP address and a domain name; the access link termination node including means for transmitting the user location registration information to the domain-name server in response to the location registration request from the user; and wherein said domain-name server includes means for storing IP address including the location address of the user, means for receiving the user location registration information from the access link termination node, and means for updating the IP address using the user location registration information received. However, Voit disclose that the system comprises a domain-name server including a database for storing an access link termination node in a subdivided network in the mobile communications network in connection with an IP address and a domain name (see col. 18, lines 1-29); the access link termination node including means for transmitting the user location registration information to the domain-name server in response to the location registration request from the user; and wherein said domain-name server includes means for storing IP address including the location address of the user, means for receiving the user location registration information from the access link termination node, and means for updating the IP address using the user location registration information received (see col. 18, lines 1-29). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above teaching of Voit to Perkins so that solving the problem of

Art Unit: 2682

establishing connection with one called party who may or may not be located at any one of a number of specified destinations or who may be mobile.

Regarding claim 30, Perkins discloses a mobile communications network system for routing a packet using an IP address between a user in a mobile communications network system and a user inside or outside the mobile communications network system, the mobile communications network system comprising an access link termination node and a domain-name server, wherein the access link termination node comprises Perkins further disclose an access link termination node including access link management means for establishing or releasing an access link; means for storing the location user location registration information in a memory in response to a location registration request from a user, and for providing the user with the location address of the user (see col. 6, lines 17-46). Perkins are silent to disclose that the system comprises a domain-name server including a database for storing an access link termination node in a subdivided network in the mobile communications network in connection with an IP address and a domain name; the access link termination node including means for transmitting the user location registration information to the domain-name server in response to the location registration request from the user; and wherein said domain-name server includes means for storing IP address including the location address of the user, means for receiving the user location registration information from the access link termination node, and means for updating the IP address using the user location registration information received. However, Voit disclose that the system comprises a domain-name server including a database for storing an access link termination node in a subdivided network in the mobile communications network in connection with an IP address and a domain name (see col. 18, lines 1-29); the access link termination node

Art Unit: 2682

including means for transmitting the user location registration information to the domain-name server in response to the location registration request from the user; and wherein said domain-name server includes means for storing IP address including the location address of the user, means for receiving the user location registration information from the access link termination node, and means for updating the IP address using the user location registration information received (see col. 18, lines 1-29). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above teaching of Voit to Perkins so that solving the problem of establishing connection with one called party who may or may not be located at any one of a number of specified destinations or who may be mobile.

8. Claims 10 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Perkins (US Patent Number 5442633) in view of over the admitted prior art

Regarding claims 10 and 21, Perkins disclose the packet transmission method and system comprising all of the limitations as claimed. Perkins are silent to disclose the packet including the IP address is routed in according with the IP address with or without encapsulating the packet. However, the admitted prior art discloses the packet including the IP address is routed in according with the IP address with or without encapsulating the packet (see page 1, 10-17; page 2, lines 1-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above teaching of the admitted prior art to Perkins in order to increase an amount of the information to be transmitted.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

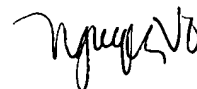
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Nguyen Q. David whose telephone number is (703) 605-4254. The examiner can be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vivian Chin can be reached on (703)308-6739. The fax numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for all communications.

DN

David Q. Nguyen


2/6/03
NGUYENT.VO
PRIMARY EXAMINER